# retter from Mississippl.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 16, 1872.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Two days last week we had snow enough for the boys to slide down the hills with sleds, and just enough on the side walks for the little urchins to glide over it so as to make it like glass for us poor pedestrians. Several times we had to bring into action our art of skating to keep our head from testing the degree of the attraction of cohesion in the snow on the pavement-all owing to the boys gliding over it with their "light fantastic" feet. A most welcome rain, however, has succeeded the snow, and we challenge any town in the country to beat us in mud. It pays no attention, whatever, to rubbers, for the moment they touch the ground Mr. Mud comes off conqueror, and we are minus an ever-shoe. Our mud, however, as friendly as it makes itself, is, by far, much clearer

this city, the registration was a complete farce. For an instance, when a colored man who could not read would go to be registered, if his name was Smith, the registrar would write his name on the book as Smythe, and give him his paper with his proper name, or vice versa; and if a man's name was Brown, he would write Brun either on the book or on the paper; and when such parties came up to vote if their papers did not correspond with the books in every particular they would not be allowed to vote. This has been told to us by an eye witness. And although the parish is overwhelmingly Republican, the Democratic candidate for the Legislature

persons to spend a good deal of money in coming here with political aspirations, who would do a great deal wiser by allowing their money to remain in a bank and be drawing interest for them than to waste it in looking out for political honors in this State.

immigration into the State-colored or wnite The resources of the State are abundant, and present one of the best fields of operation in the country. If a young lawyer comes here and applies himself to his profession he would be well patronized, and so with doctors, minis ters-of the right kind-school-teachers, mechanics, or farmers. But for politicians there is not a ghost of a chance. Our State, like most others, has its full quota. The leading politicians in the State have done hard work to attain their present standard; the people know them, have trusted them, and for others at this late day to come down and expect anything in a political field would be sheer folly. When the present class of politicians shall have passed away, a fine class of young men will be ready to take their places. So, if any one has taken encouragement from letters to the ERA, in thinking that all he had to do is to come and walk into an office let him divest himself at once and forever from such an idea. As we said before, our State presents one of the best fields in the country for persons of any persuasion other than politics. But for politicians the thorn of prejudice would prick them to the quick.

To the Editor of the New National Era: Owing to the timid course pursued in the Republican canvass in this State pending the late election. Texas is lost to the Republican party for some time. Inferior, timid, and two-stool men were put into the field, who of their own party by the infamous charges they had brought against them. But it is to be hoped that the wisdom gained by this year's school of experience will open our eyes, and that twelve months hence, when State officers are to be elected, the war horses of the party will be put upon the track. If

# NEW NATIONAL ERA

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1872.

The lands of the colony are collectively recorded in Dr. Keil's name, in order, as he says, to avoid intricate and complicated law-papers. It would, however, be for the interpapers. It would, however, be for the interest of the colonists to make a speedy change in this respect, so that the members of the community, in case of the doctor's death, might obtain each his share of the lands withmight withmight withmight of the lands withmight wi might obtain each his share of the lands without litigation. Should the doctor's decease
occur soon, before this alteration is made,
his natural heirs could claim the whole property of the colony, and the members would
be left in the lurch. He does not appear,
however, to be in great haste to effect this
change, though it ought to have been done
long ago. It is always said among the colonists, naturally enough, that all the ground

rience. She resisted a wave of human progress, and strove to stem the overflowing
offers, and str

possesses, together with the inborn industry peculiar to Germans, is the cause of the prosperity of the settlement, which calls itself communistic, but is certainly nothing more than a vast farm belonging to its talented founder. It has its schools, its churches, newspapers, and books—the selection and tendency of which the doctor sees to—and no lack of sceid placeurs was in serious. no lack of social pleasures, music, and sing-ing. Taken together with an easily-procured livelihood, all this satisfies the desires of the colonists entirely, and the doctor takes care of everything else.—From THE KING OF AU-BORA, in the January number of Lippincott's Magazine.

> [From the Augusta Constitutionalist.] Reconciliation NUMBER TWO.

educated German Americans are apt to do.

When he first came into this region, in 1856, he found the whole district now owned by his flourishing colony covered with marsh and forest. Instead, however, of establishing himself on the prairies lying farther south, in the midst of foreign settlers, he preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his demon, ignorance. In whatever direction we turn, we see its bale-for the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with his demon, ignorance. In whatever direction we turn, we see its bale-for the preferred a home shared only with a startling exhibition of the latent evils of ignorance and vice in the terrible drama of the preferred a home shared only with his Gerthard the preferred a home shared only with a startling exhibition of the latent evils of ignorance and vice in the terrible drama of the preferred a home shared only with a startling exhibition of the latent evils of ignorance and vice in the terrible drama of the preferred a home shared only with his demon, ignorance in white we have the different classes in modern the different classes in modern the different classes in the same had been demonal to the preferred a home shared the preferred had been demonal to the preferred had been man brethren in the primitive woods; and tized in a sea of blood mingled with fire here, having at that time very small means, he obtained from the Government, gratis, land enough to provide homes for his colonists, and found in the timber a source of capital, which he at once made productive. He next proceeded to build a block-house as a defense against the Indians, who at that iterate to revolution and counter revolution. jected to revolution and counter revolution rapine and indiscriminate slaughter, because of this irrepressible conflict between intelligence and ignorance. England feels the pillars of her social fabric shaken by the gath erings of the populace at Hyde Park, and she wisely decrees impartial education as a paci-

moval of ignorance, which is the existing cause. I fear that our people are not suffi-ciently alive to the importance of this sub-

people so tardy in conceding complete civil now, to wit rights to the colored man as an unaccountable horror of what is termed social equality. Now, this all grows out of a confusion of ideas. The principles which should regulate our civil rights have no more to do with our social relations than the natural laws have gious intelliging the well-time description. should any one wish to become a member of the colony, he must, in the first place, put all his ready money into the hands of Doctor Keil; he will then be taken on trial. If the candidate satisfies the doctor, he can remain and become one of the community; should this, however, not be the case, he receives again the capital he paid in, but without interest. How long he must remain "on probation" in the colony, and work there, depends entirely on the doctor's pleasure. If a member leaves the community voluntarily—a thing almost unheard of—he receives back his capital without interest, together with a provata share of the earnings of the community during his membership, as appraised by the doctor.

All the ordinary necessaries of life are supplied gratuitously to the members of the common purse, out of which all purchases are paid for, and into which go the profits from the agricultural and industrid products of the colony.

to the State possible, and make it the dernier resort of the dregs of the Confederacy—something similar to the Kansas affair may happen. The veto power of the Governor may save us from insurrectionary measures. They have three-fourths of the Lower House, but less than two-thirds of the Senate, but, having a large majority, they may unseat enough Republicans to run the machine at will. There is one certain remedy for Texas—a heavy loyal immigration to the State. It is the most desirable country upon this continent for the resort of the dream of the colory and the disloyal element that the disloyal element the city of Portand, a community settlement under the direction of Doctor William Keil. In September, 1871, I made a second journey from a form the protection of Doctor William Keil. In September, 1871, I made a second journey from a form the protection of the colory—whether have three-fourths of the State. It is the most desirable country upon this continent for the resort desirable country upon this continent for the state of the colory. The resort desirable country upon this continent for the resort desirable country upon this continent for the resort desirable country upon this continent for the state of the colory of the same way he procures deviation; the "struction of the city of Portand as a most inalizable country in the same way he procures developed; in the "store;" in the same way he procures the "store;" in the same way he procures of clothing, four, sugar, or tobacco, he can get whatever he wants, without paying for it, and, in "store;" in the same way he procures developed. Nor are walono in this struction of the clothing, four, sug European society to its depths is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem to the best welfare of the colony—whether he shall be a farmer, a mechanic, a common laborer, or whatever he can be most usefully employed in; and the time and talents of each are regarded as belonging to the whole community, subject only to the doctor's judgment. If a member marries, a separate dwelling-house and a certain amount of land are assigned him, so that the families of the settlement are scattered about on farms.

The elders of the colony—whether he among the problem to the misery and degradation in which a large proportion of their fellows are steeped." It is this same inflexible purpose that has diven the colored man into seeming antagonism to his white neighbor. Nay, more, it is the same spirit that animates the laboring classes all over this country. It may manifest itself in different forms, but the spirit is the same. They are determined to ameliorate their condition, and to elevate on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem to among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination on the part of naturally able men among the problem is the determination of the problem is the determination of the problem is the d man to a higher plane. To resist this advance of humanity would be folly. If you vance of burnanty would be folly. If you enact laws as barriers against it, it will broak through them; if you draw State lines against it, it will obliterate them; nay, if society be arrayed against it, it will destroy society itself. Upon this point the South has taken terrible lessons in the bitter school of experience. She resisted a wave of human progress, and strove to stem the overdowing

For the asks of honesty, ecder, and the size of the formation of the premises of the people of Lodsians and the premises of the premises of the people of Lodsians and the premises of the premises of the people of Lodsians and the Lodsians and the people of Lodsia boring for the interests of the country. The people of the South are entering upon a new era in public affairs, and if we shall wisely era in public affairs, and if we shall wisely secure peace and harmony upon the public questions of the day, we shall realize for our section all that her proudest sons could wish; but if this division and strife should continue, we have only to expect disaster and humiliation. And why should we play the Roman fool, and die upon our own weapons? Rather let us lay aside prejudice, pride, and passion, sacrifice them upon the altar of our passion, sacrifice them upon the altar of our country's good, and soon the South, relieved of her embarrassments, will be marching in the van of civilization to that highest of all

> Carlous Religious Intelligence. We find some curious correspondence in onths! So much for foreign reli-

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that the World Believes Without Knowing Why.

to writer remarks that there is a wor Some writer remarks that there is a wonderful vigor of constitution in a popular fallacy. When once the world has got hold of
a lie it is astonishing how hard it is to get it
out of the world. You beat it about the head
and it seems to have given up the ghost; and
lo! the next day, like Zachary Taylor, who
didn't know when he was whipped by Santa
Anna, it is alive and as lusty as ever.
Proofs of the truth of this observation will
suggest themselves to every one. Of the
scores of fine sayings that have the advantage of being fallacies, one of the most nopu-

suggest themselves to every one. Of the scores of fine sayings that have the advantage of being fallacies, one of the most popular is the assertion that "a boaster is always a coward." It would be very agreeable to find this so; but so far is it from being true, that among the bravest people on earth are the Gascons, who are such boasters that we have derived a contemptaous epithet from their name. They are unquestionably the most courageous and fiery-spirited of the Frankish race—"saucy, full of gibes, and quarrelsome as a weasel"—and their valor and coolness in danger, their immense vanity, and "mountainous me," as Emerson would term it, are so notorious that they are almost invariably selected for heroes by some almost invariably selected for heroes by some

almost invariably selected for heroes by some of the best French novelists.

Was Achilles or any one of Homer's heroes a coward? Yet the great father of poetry, who dissected the human heart as keenly as any modern anatomist, makes his champlons "crow like chanticleers" over their achievements on all possible occasions. Who achievements on all possible occasions. Who is ignorant, too, that Milton's Satan, whose sublimest characteristic is his "unconquerable will, the resolution not to submit or yield," brags incessantly, in the most sarcastic and biting language, of the "fell route" with which he has visited the host of heaven! which he has visited the nost of neaven: With a few exceptions, the Southern rebels were most insufferable boasters, from Jeff. Davis downward; yet, did they often show the white feathers on the field? Did ever a the white leathers on the field? Did ever a braver man draw sword than General Wolfe? Yet we are told that, dining with Pitt, the British minister, on the day before his embarkation for America, he broke, as the evening advanced, into a disgusting strain of gasconage and bravado. Drawing his sword, he wrapped the table with it, flourished it around the room, and talked of the mighty things which that sword was to achieve, till around the room, and talked of the mighty things which that sword was to achieve, till the two ministers, Pitt and Temple, stood aghast; and when Wolfe had taken his leave, and his carriage was heard to roll from the door, the former, shaken for the moment in the high opinion which his deliberate judg-ment had formed of the soldier, lifted up his area and awakened to the latter. ment had formed of the soldier, lifted up his eyes and arms and exclaimed to the latter: "Good Good! that I should have entrusted the fate of the country and the administration to such hands!" it is said that "a barking dog doesn't bite;" but those persons who, relying upon this saw, have provoked a bull-dog to plant his teeth in their calves, know better. Bead the life of their barkets. know better. Read the life of that bravest and braggart of artists, Benvenuto Cellini, compared with whom Falstaff was an incapnation of humility, and you will abandon the popular, but foolish notion, that real talent is never vain, and real courage never boastful.

white leather, or the courage of Richard the Third coze out, like that of Bob Acres, at The Duke of Alva, who shot down the Netherlands like dogs, was never twitted of timidity. Nobody ever doubted Lord Nelson's bravery, yet a British writer admits that he practiced the most atrocious cruelty upon the Neapolitan patriots, to say nothing of the infamous breech of faith by which these cruelties were preceded.

Her and her horse, and accepted it disdainally, and in a moment both horses were fully, and in a moment both horses, and accepted it disdainthe fully, and in a moment both horses were fully, and in a moment both horses, and accepted it disdainthe fully, and in a moment both horses were fully, and in a moment both horses were fully.

out." That such were the fact, is a consum-mation devoutly to be wished, but almost every year proves its fallacy. The crime is, indeed, of so startling a character, and the indeed, of so startling a character, and the remorse often so poignant, that the perpetrator cannot so easily remain concealed as the knave who robs a bank or picks a pocket. There is an astonishing number of cases where the crime, even after long concealment, has been discovered, and the exceptions are comparatively so few that they will deter those who meditate the act. Yet there have been murders the authors of which have never been, and probably never will be, revealed—not, at least till the lifting of the revealed-not, at least, till the lifting of the curtain at the last day shall disclose them. Who has forgotten the famous Cannon street murder in 1866, committed at eight o'clock in the evening, in one of the most crowded thoroughfares in London—a crime to the author of which not the slightest clue has yet been found? Or who has forgotten the Rodgers homicide in New York, the perpendicular of which is still shrouded from the rest. trator of which is still shrouded from the pub-lic eye—a homicide that took place at 7 o'clock in the morning in the open street, within a few steps of Broadway, when much of the industrial life of the city was already astir? To these instances we might add the mysterious murder of Parker some twenty mysterious murder of Parker, some twenty mysterious marger of Farker, some twenty years ago, in Manchester, New Hampshire; that of Estes, the fireman, in Boston; that of Appleby, the grocer, on Randolph street, in this city, about 9 o'clock in the evening, in 1836; and, more recently, the yet ballling 1836; and, more recently, the yet baffling mystery of the Nathan murder, in New York. A strange paradox in the history of some of es that the difficulty of tracing them

got a triner and upon the public mind than that contained in the phrase: "It is always circulating money." Chide a "fast" man of your acquaintaice for his reckless expenditures, and he meets you with the triumphant reply that he is doing infinitely more good by spending than hoarding; he is a blessing to his race—a public henefactor, he is "doing the contained that the co his race—a public benefactor, he is "doing all he can to circulate money." Half a dozen young epicures meet at a hotel or restaurant and order a dinner at five or ten dollars a head; they guzzle and waste food and wine the price of which would maintain an ordin-ary family a month; this unenjoyed, un-enjoyable excess is only not censurable, it is absolutely praiseworthy—"for d'ye see? it is always circulating meney." The economists, on the other hand, who husband their means, are denounced without stint or mea-sure. "They lock up money and keep it from circulating. Nobody is the better for it, not even themselves." The truth, on the contra-ry, is that the savers of money are the chief

If any member needs a coat or other article emolument and usefulness in life. It is this Popular Fallacles-Several Things

colleges, public libraries, museums—public works in which hosts of laborers are employed—are only possible because of these savings. The accumulations of the sordidest miser are as serviceable as the coin in a trader's till; for they are employed in bank business, in manufactures, in a thousand forms of hired capital, besides paying a constant and ever increasing tax to the State. But money spent uselessly—as upon the turi, for costly wines and high-priced luxuries—or money spent for vanity, and not for onjoyment, is absolutely wasted.

It maintains persons whose labor, that might have been useful to the community, is of no act all benefit, either to the spenders or to mankind. When a dollar's worth of food is needlessly consumed, the community is made just a dollar poorer. When a dollar is saved, and loaned, and employed, its power to bless the community has no limit in time, for all the great operations of concentrated labor, by which a country is made a desirable

for all the great operations of concentrated labor, by which a country is made a desirable one to live in, are the results of capital thus

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# A Spanish Horse Race.

A lady correspondent writes from Cali-

I never will forget my sight of a horse race, and I guess you might like to hear it, as it was a singular one. It was in 1862, on the day of the Festa di San Rafael, a day held in day of the Festa di San Rafael, a day held in the highest reverence by the Spanish people, who testify their reverence by drinking, gambling, and horse racing. The festivities are kept on for three days, and booths are creeted, and camps are formed, and the whole Spanish population congregate—men, women, and children—and the old priest of the nearest mission lends the saving grace of his presence to the occasion. Formerly they added a bull fight to the list of amusements on that day, but the Americans made so many obday, but the Americans made so many ob-jections, that this part was left off. The place this year selected for the festivities was place this year selected for the lestivities was down near San Lorenzo, and large booths were on every side, filled with people, mostly Spanish, though many Americans were pres-

At noon a herald rode up and down, pro-At noon a heraid rode up and down, pro-claiming that the races for the afternoon were about to begin, and in a trice the booths were deserted, and the track was lined with the expectant crowd. The race-track was merely a level road, a mile in length, and straight, not in a circle, as we have over merely a level road, a mile in length, and straight, not in a circle, as we have ours. The horses were all California and Mexican mustangs. Some of them were magnificent, and the riders were resplendent with silver jingling ornaments down their pantaloons, and bordering their jackets and their crimson sashes, which, with jeweled handled knives showing through their folds, gave them the appearance of the handsome, dark pirates we read of. The men merely rode up without preliminary, and dashed down the track, no effort being made to time the horses. The one who reached the goal first took the effort being made to time the horses. The one who reached the goal first took the prize. They all run their horses—never trot them.

prize. They all run their horses—never trot them.

It is astonishing to see the feats of agility the men perform while their horses are at full speed, for they will reach down and pick up a half dollar from the ground, and never miss. Chickens are buried in the ground, leaving only their heads sticking out, and men will rush past like the wind, and snatch the head off every time. This is looked upon as the funny part. At last the ladies' races were to take place, and several rode up and rode their races without any mishap, which was wonderful, considering that they rode barebacked, and at full speed.

After several races had taken place, won repeatedly by a large, handsome senorita, on a cinnamon-colored mustang, another girl made her appearance on the ground on a black mustang, whose delicate, springy step, arched neck and flashing eye showed its blood and fire. The girl herself was a perfect apparition of beauty. Her eyes were large and brilliantly black; her mouth ripe, with full, intensely red lips, and her rich, black hair hung far below her waist. She was very small, and exquisitely proportioned, with tiny, arching Spanish feet, and she was dressed in white, and wore no hat, but had a quaint silver chair around her head to bind back her hair.

Dolores was most beautiful at any time, but here on her magnificent horse, every motion grace unequaled, and with the hot blood

France? Did Marius or Sylia ever show the torious inter, who smiled contemptuously at white feather, or the courage of Richard the her and her horse, and accepted it disdainfulry oze out, like that of Bob Acres, at fully, and in a moment both horses were flyhis fingers' ends? The Duke of Alva, who shot down the Netherlands like dogs, was

iots, to say nothing of the infamous breech of faith by which these cruelties were preceded.

Another popular fallacy is that "murder will on her cheeks, at the loud plaudits, when her part." That such were the fact is a consum. on her cheeks, at the found plannins, when her horse stepped into a gopher hole, slightly stumbled, and lost the race by half a length. Dolores rode slowly up to the pole, jumped from her horse like a flash, and drew her dag-ger before any one had the slightest idea of

# The Will of an Unreconstructed Southerner.

David Deshler, a wealthy German citizen of Tuscumbia, Alabama, brought suit against a debtor in this State several years ago. After remaining in a lower court for some time, the case was finally appealed to our our Supreme Court. Deshler died not long ago, and in his will, written in his own hand, in Philadelphia Mesh 2 1570 h 3 cm. in Philadelphia, March 8, 1870, he designated Gen. John D. Rather, as his executor. His Gen. John D. Rather, as his executor. His suit in the Supreme Court was suspended on account of his death. In order to revive it, Gen. Rather was required to qualify in this State, as Deshler's executor, and to file a certified copy of the will, which should also be recorded in one of the Probate Courts. Gen. Rather complied with all these rements yesterday, before Judge Ferriss.

The will contains the following clause, which, it is said, will not hold good in law: "Making the acception, however, that any of my said nephews who may have taken an acthese crimes that the difficulty of tracing them to their authors has been aggravated, apparently, by the very lack of caution and secreey in their commission.

Of all the plausible fallacies which pass current, in spite of repeated exposures of their shallowness, there is no one which has got a firmer hold upon the public mind than that cantained in the phrase: "It is always vived from my estate; considering, as I do, that rived from my estate, considering, as I do, that they assisted in diminishing the value of the same to a much larger amount than would be their legitimate share, had said war, in which they may have participated, not occurred or been carried out."—Nashville Banner, Dec. 6

> -Germany, among other reforms, is makormany, among other reforms, is make-ing war upon slates. Some of the objections urged against their use is that they are noisy, hurtful to the eyes, and assist in forming a bad chirography, which it takes years of pen practice to overcome. Their place is to be filled by an elastic, light paper slate, upon which ink can be used, and from which it can be removed as often as needful. The total abolition of slates will be a joyful move for teachers as well as pupils, and the day which witnesses the sharpening of the last slate pencil should be marked with a white stone by every teacher whose teeth have been "set on edge" by the horrid sound.

benefactors of a country, for it is by them on edge" by the horrid sound, more than by any other citizens, that not only its material but its moral interests are advanced. Railways, telegraphs, schools, beats that at Strobourg out of the

COMMUNICATIONS.

[The New National Enadoes not hold itself responsible or views expressed by correspondents. Well written and interesting communications will be gladly received.]

edly," under degrading outrages the men-tioned time. I am bold, however, to affirm

to the contrary that it is the duty of the

present Congress to act. First, because the

Turning Over a New Leaf.

There is wonderous difference in people, as

sit makes itself, is, by far, much clearer than the politics in our sister State of 10UISIANA.

Has any one m all history of political parties ever seen such a muddle as Louisiana is now in? It can be truly said of Warmoth, in a political sense, as Wesley said of slaver; "ift is the sum of all villainies." It can conqueror in the railroad race with Pinchack a few mouths since, but Pinchack a f understood him, was that we should be satisfied to wait contentedly nearly three years longer for action by Congress to secure to us our rights. I understood him to substantially affirm that the matter properly belongs to the next Congress, which assembles a year hence, and has for its term of action two years; that it is not prudent to urge action now. If the gentleman's position is the correct one, then we should wait "content-

Washington, Dec. 24, 1872.

We do not mean, however, to discourage

# Letter from Texas.

CRESWELL, TEXAS, Dec. 9, 1872. life already in youth. These are they who become famous betimes—great traders, moneylenders, railroad-builders, soldiers, lawyers,
journalists, at the dawn of active life. Their
opposites waste each New Year in wondering what will happen when they grow to be
men; when the opportunity comes; when
life really opens wide. Humble and timid,
they fancy all other men to be wiser or
stronger than they. At thirty they hear neither could nor would defend either Grant or Governor Davis, and the charge of corruption, tyranny, thief, and fool, went unrebuked, unrepelled. The bold, able, and fearless men were pushed aside, thus leaving the Democracy to urge as the reason that they had whipt them out of the confidence of their conciliatory, deprecatory ways—feel dress with a deferential "sir," is only thirty years old, too. At forty, they still cling to their conciliatory, deprecatory ways—feel like boys dodging about bewildered among men, though manhood has encompassed them twenty years. It comes upon them like a shock to find their hair whitening, and people describing them as "the old gentlemen," while their feet are too palpably sliding on the downhill stretch. Till then, they had never thought themselves mature for a carreer, nor auspected that they had reached

reer, nor suspected that they had reached the now-or-never of life till it was years away in the past. Such men take an aroma of the It is bard to tell what the Democracy will in the past. Such men take an around of the cradle with them to the grave, only quitting their first childhood when they enter the second; ever are they dreaming of the possible future, and proposing to turn over the new leaf.—Driftwood, by Philip Quilibet, in January do with the power they have possessed themselves of in the late election. They will overhaul the school law, the police bill, the tis and State guard law, and perchance the six-shooter law. The Democracy dread

a heavy loyal immigration to the State. It is the most desirable country upon this continent for the negro, and we will hail them with a hearty welcome. Let them comefarmers, mechanics, artists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, and, above all, preachers.

I feel conscions that lawlessness and crime, intimidation and fraud, have just about come to an end in Toxas, as Democrats now well know that the Government is fully determined to suppress it in these ends of the earth. I believe the scheme to impeach Governor Davis is abandoned. The defeat of Greeley and the overwhelming reelection of Uncle Sam Grant has knocked that, I trust, into pi. Nevertheless, the Governor should have some five thousand blue coats in Austin when this rebel Legislature reserved to himself extremely reserved toward a showing himself extremely reserved toward a showing himself extremely reserved toward a showing himself extremely reserved toward as strangers, and declaining to give them the slightest satisfaction as to the interior management of the prosperous community over which he reigned as sovereign prince. The initiated maintained that this important personage had formerly been a tailor in Germany. He was at once the spiritual and see. In these initiated maintained that this important personage had formerly been a tailor in Germany. He was at once the spiritual and see. In the reigned as a most inaction stranger, and elimited that this important pagement of the reigned as a sovereign prince. The slightest satisfaction as to the literior management of the reigned as a sovereign prince. The slightest satisfaction as to the literior management of the prosperson in the slightest satisfaction as to the their prospersons plants and som

upon the occurrence of a death pocket the amount of the policy.

Upon arriving at our destination, we inquired for Doctor Keil, and were at once disrected to his residence, which looked, in the distance, like the premises of a well-to-do Low-Dutch farmer. We found him in his orchard in a toilette the very opposite of regal, zealously engaged in gathering his apples. He was standing on a high ladder, in his shirt sleeves, a cotton apron, a straw hat, picking the rosy-cheeked fruit in a handbasket. As soon as the doctor perceived us he came down from the ladder, and asked somewhat sharply what our business there might be. My companion handed him the letters of introduction he had brought with him, which the doctor read attentively through; he then introduced my humble self as a litehe then introduced my humble self as a lite rary man and assistant editor of a well-known magazine, who had come to Oregon for the special purpose of visiting Dr. Kiel, and of in-

There is wonderous difference in people, as regards the propensity for turning over a new leaf. It is odd that, for the most part, they who have power of will and self-restraint enough to keep good resolutions are least in the habit of making them, and appear most content to live on a lower plane, without as-piration; while, on the other hand, they who are most sensible of personal shortcomings, and most appreciative of better modes of liv-He next proceeded to build a block-house as a defense against the Indians, who at that time were hostile in Oregon; then he erected a saw-mill and cleared off the timber, part of which he used to build houses for the colonists, and with part opened an advantageous trade with his American neighbors, who, lively the were soon entirely deing, oftenest break good resolutions and sel-domest reach the standard they covet. Thus sturdiness or stability of character is frequently earthy by instinct, and incapable of that volatility which, on its part, can never walk steadily onward, but is always on a seing on the prairie, were soon entirely de-pendent on him for all their timber. The land, once cleared, was soon cultivated and planted with orchards; the finer varieties of walk steadily onward, but is always on a series of excursionary skips and hops upward to a higher life, whence it as regularly flounders and flops down, bruised but not tamed, to the clay. Goethe says that persons quite unstable and incapable of all improvement "frequently accuse themselves in the bitterest manner, confessing and deploring their faults with extreme ingenuousness, though they possess not the smallest power within them to retire from that course along which the irresistible tendency of their nature is dragging them forward." Nobody need be down-hearted at this dictum. Some men seem to be governed by fate, because they have no will worth speaking of, or at least give no proof of any; while others apparently the special stablished a tannery, a factory, looms, flouring-mills, built more houses for his colonists; cleared more land and drained the marshes, increased his orchards, laid out new

seem to be governed by fate, because they have no will worth speaking of, or at least give no proof of any; while others apparently have a will free of fate, so strongly does it act on circumstances; and if it be answered that this strong and free will is itself a form of fate, at least it is one the possessors can neither fear nor complain of.

Many lads have such practical views of life, joined with such self-consciousness and self-esteem, as to mature at once. They imagine themselves grown men before their beards are out; in their elders they see only their peers, and hence feel the burdens of life already in youth. These are they who become famous betimes—great traders, moneylenders, railroad-builders, soldiers, lawyers, journalists, at the dawn of active life. Their opposites waste each New Year in wondering what will happen when they grow to be already over twenty sections, (a section con-tains six hundred and forty acres, or an Eng-

affairs has been of short duration, and whose knowledge of such matters must necessarily be limited, is perfectly natural. That they should regard such a step as a compromise of their former position is equally natural. But it is often necessary to make compromises in public matters, and to make concessions for the public good is one of the noblest acts of patriotism. Mr. Clay once said that our Government was a Government of compromises. He might have added that every social system was founded upon concessions and compromises. I apprehend that many of our differences have resulted from a failure to recognize this great truth. upen to recognize this great truth.

It is useless to argue that all deliberations upon such matters should be left to that class upon such matters should be left to that class of citizens which has had most experience in such things. For there is a principle im-planted in the human soul that teaches every

man he is the safest custodian of his own rights, and this same principle makes him feel that he should be consulted and should teet that he should be consulted and should have the privilege of giving his views upon any line of public policy in which he is expected to co-operate. Speaking upon this point, Macauley says: "There is only one cure for the evils which newly acquired freedom produces—and that cure is freedom. When a prisoner leaves his cell he cannot bear the light of day; he is unable to discriminate colors or recognize faces. But the remedy is not to remand him into his dungeon, but to accustom him to the rays of the

national ends—the amelioration of man.

JOHN F. QUARLES.

wisely decrees impartial education as a pacificator.

But we need not trayel out of our own country to multiply illustrations. Many of the evils—and that there are evils no candid mind will deny—consequent upon the reconstruction of these States are traceable to the blighting effects of ignorance. How shall we repress these evils? By the removal of ignorance, which is the existing in the country of the story of an aged priest, who told him that in the year 1800 he was sent to a certain church in the West Riding to perform the monthly duty; but that he was peremptorially warned away by the church-warden's wife, who refused to have service performed that day because her turkey was sitting in that day because her turkey was sitting in the pulpit. On another occasion in another clently alive to the Importance of this subject, but the nation at large realizes that it is of momentous consequence. And herein lies another danger. For, if the people of these States do not go earnestly to work to eradicate this evil, the National Government will take the matter in hand. Once habiture the states of the these States do not go earness; coracle this evil, the National Government will take the matter in hand. Once habituate any class of our citizens to look to the National Government for those benefits which should be obtained under the fostering care of their own States, and it will not only result in continual collisions between that class and those who are devoted to their own states and those who are devoted to their own aviary for parrots, cockatoos, and canaries. class and those who are devoted to their own micipal regulations, but it will result in a continual interference with the local affairs of these States and lessen the respect of the people for local self-government.

Another thing that will tend to promote peace among our people is the concession of complete civil rights to the colored man. Perhaps nothing has rendered the Southern people so tardy in conceding complete civil rights to the colored man as an unaccountation of the nave and converted it into an aviary for parrots, cockatoos, and canaries. Here is something even worse: At Crawford, in Middlesex, the church, as often happens, is situated in the park. The following notice appeared at the gate: "The road is only public to the parish church for the performance of divine service, and persons trospassing at any other time will be prosecuted." And now, to wind up this paragraph, we may mention that a clergyman aged 71, formerly mention that a clergyman aged 71, formerly rector of Alerstone, died lately from starva-tion, at Camden town, his lady testifying that he had only tasted animal food once in the